

JULY, 1973

## Herald

## Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

DAY'S WEATHER FORECAST — MAINS:  
National rain. Temp. 48-52 (8-10). Tomorrow:  
Mar. Yesterday's temp. 48-59 (8-11). LONDON:  
National rain. Temp. 48-57 (7-9). Tomorrow:  
Mar. Yesterday's temp. 48-56 (8-10). CYPRUS:  
Moderate. HOME: Cloudy. Temp. 68-72  
11. NEW YORK: Rain. Temp. 48-58 (8-10).  
Tomorrow's temp. 50-58 (10-12).  
ADDITIONAL WEATHER—PAGE 2

Austria	8.5	Lebanon	...	P.
Belgium	13.5	BF	Luxembourg	14.5
Denmark	2.25	D.K.	Morocco	1.50
Finland	1.25	DK	North Africa	3/4
France	1.40	FR	Nigeria	...
Germany	1.00	DM	Portugal	2.25
Greece	10	DR	Spain	1.50
India	2.75	RS	Sweden	1.75
Iraq	...	GP	Yugoslavia	1.20
Italy	2.00	LI	U.S. Military	50.20
Israel	1.50	IL	Yugoslavia	6.00

28,067

PARIS, TUESDAY, APRIL 10, 1973

Established 1887

Associated Press  
Nicosia security men and policemen standing guard over Arab terrorists after their capture.

## Says Downed Copters Clearly Marked

### Canadian Rejects Viet Cong Excuse

By Sylvan Fox  
OTTAWA, April 9 (UPI)—The top-ranking Canadian diplomat here has dismissed "excuse" Viet Cong claims two helicopters of the international peace-keeping communists were shot down Saturday because they had strayed off course, only hours before the official Gen. Duncan MacAlpine, his remarks today, another peace-keeping helicopter was shot down over the Mekong Delta.

That incident, a helicopter of the Two-Party Joint Military mission came under small fire while escorting an international control commission's helicopter over a Communist-held

The military commission's helicopter was slightly damaged, no one was reported injured.

The incident that occurred yesterday, nine men—four representatives of the International Commission of Control and Sanitation, two Viet Cong liaison men and three crewmen, two Americans were killed.

One of the helicopters was hit by a missile and crashed into the side of a mountain.

A Viet Cong admitted firing missile but said that the incident occurred because the helicopters were off course.

MacAlpine rejected the Viet Cong's claim, saying: "Surely no excuse."

Identity Called Clear

He said that the helicopters' distinctive markings—silver black coloring, luminescent stripes and white ICSC—were clearly recognizable from the ground.

People who want to see things in the air have the optical equipment to see," he said. "A properly equipped ICSC helicopter was in sustained fire causing a loss of life."

MacAlpine made his comments at a news conference at Son Nhut airport immediately after his return from Gia Lai, where he and other commissioners had arranged for

the recovery of the 11 survivors of the incident and the bodies of seven of the nine victims.

The Canadian general described the recovery of the bodies and return of the survivors as "a harrowing session with the Viet Cong, because the Communists wanted the ICSC officials to sign papers containing "certain suggestions" about what had taken place.

It was understood that the Viet Cong, who reportedly have referred to the helicopter shootings as "a regrettable accident,"

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

## Second Vessel Destroyed In Convoy to Phnom Penh

PHNOM PENH, April 9 (Reuters)—The Communist blockade of Phnom Penh tightened today when another vessel was destroyed as it tried to reach the capital up the Mekong River.

The South Korean tanker, Boo Heung-9, was set ablaze by rockets fired by Communist forces dug in on the banks of the river, the only surface route into the beleaguered city.

The ship was hit as it tried to slip across the South Vietnamese border into Cambodia, naval sources said. No one was hurt, but the crew abandoned ship and were picked up by South Vietnamese gunboats.

The tanker's sister ship, Boo Heung-7, was hit at the same spot, three miles inside South Vietnam and 80 miles from Phnom Penh, and slightly damaged by fire. It got through the ambush, however, and sailed on into Cambodia to join two other ships still heading toward Phnom Penh with urgently-needed food and fuel.

Four other ships trying to run the Communist gauntlet were caught in the same ambush to-day, but they managed to turn back for the South Vietnamese

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

## Threat to Flooded Mississippi

### Nowstorms and High Winds Slam Into the Middle West

NEW YORK, April 9 (AP)—Severe snow storms and heavy winds whipped by high winds hit the Middle West today after piling several inches of snow on the Texas Panhandle and the Great Plains. The winds threatened to swell the deluged Mississippi.

The National Weather Service described the conditions which caused 12 inches of snow on Moines, Iowa, as "a very serious, record-breaking spring snow, approaching the limits of any severe blizzard."

Public schools were closed in Des Moines area and in Iowa counties. The Des Moines municipal airport was closed. Drake University was "until further notice," and Iowa legislature was unable to meet.

The snow moved across eastern Iowa to southwestern Wisconsin, closing schools to close in northern Illinois.

Heavy snow warnings continued for eastern Iowa, southern Minnesota, southern Wisconsin and northern Illinois.

Recent backwater flood dam-

age from St. Louis to the Gulf of Mexico totals at least \$150 million, and the Corps of Engineers' extra flood work expenses were

\$8 million and going up, Gen. Noble said. He estimated 6,000 families have been displaced temporarily by high water.

EASING THE PRESSURE—Engineers opening the floodgates in Norco, La., to ease the threat of the Mississippi flood waters to New Orleans, 30 miles down the river.

"One of the big floods of the century is being experienced in the lower Mississippi River Valley," Gen. Noble said.

Recent backwater flood dam-

## Diplomat Unhurt, Raiders Captured

# Arab Terror Units in Cyprus Attack Israeli Envoy, Airliner

NICOSIA, April 9 (AP)—Arab terrorists bombed the Israeli ambassador's residence here today and immediately afterwards made an unsuccessful attempt to hijack an Israeli airliner at Nicosia International Airport.

An Israeli security man guarding the Viscount aircraft shot and wounded three terrorists—one fatally. They were just leaping from a car which had crashed into a mobile generator after they drove at high speed toward the four-engine plane, firing as they came.

One of the Arabs wounded at the airport died later in a hospital.

In Israel, the national radio quoted Cypriot police as having said that two Arab terrorists were killed, both during the attack on the airliner.

In addition to the three Arabs shot at the airport, two others were captured there by Cypriot police.

Three Arabs were captured in the bombing of the apartment building in which the Israeli ambassador, Rahamin Timor, lives on the third floor with his wife and two children. All six apartments in the structure were damaged by the blasts. No one in the building was reported injured, although several persons were apparently in shock as they emerged, dust-covered, from the debris.

Gunfight in Street

Cypriot police on duty at the envoy's home saw Arab guerrillas drive up, with one emerging to plant bombs before the building. One car—a Land Rover—managed to get past the armed police guards on regular duty there.

It raced straight for the El Al plane on the parking apron and its three occupants started shooting at the aircraft.

The police opened fire at the car and the Israeli guard drew his revolver and began shooting.

Witnesses said the Israeli raced up the plane's landing steps, entered the aircraft and re-emerged in a few seconds, carrying a submachine gun, with which he shot all three Arabs as they were

United Press International  
Israeli envoy's apartment house after Arab bomb attack.

scrambling out of the Land Rover near the tail of the plane.

The second car's driver tried to crash through the fence to the parking apron, but policemen there forced the auto to swerve and crash against the gate.

The two occupants jumped out. One of them, using a hand grenade as blackjack, knocked out a policeman, hitting him on the head.

After a brief gun battle and chase the two Arabs were captured. Unconfirmed reports said a third man in the second car managed to escape.

Some reports said one of the two cars used in the unsuccessful hijack was seen outside the Israeli ambassador's residence shortly before the explosion.

The El Al plane, Flight LY-522, (Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

was assigned to the run between Tel Aviv and Nicosia. Its crew and passengers were in the airport terminal building.

Police recovered two large traveling bags filled with dynamite sticks from the hijackers' Land Rover. A bomb-disposal expert said they contained 50 to 60 pounds of explosives each.

In the Land Rover, police found a handwritten note in which the would-be hijackers identified themselves as members of the National Arab Youth Organization.

Part of the note, written in both Arabic and English, was an address apparently meant to be read aboard the aircraft after its take-over. This section said: "We are the new pilots and commanders of the plane. Please don't force us to use violence, remain in your seats."

Another part of the note was an apology to the people of Cyprus for the use of Cyprus soil for the hijack attempt. It said:

"To the friendly people of Cyprus—We are very sorry for the fight on your beautiful island. We did not start the fight. We are only struggling to regain our land and homes. We are very sorry about what happened. Remember it was not us that started the bloodshed."

Police also said that among the hijackers' gear they found an aviation map on which red ink traced a flight pattern between Nicosia and Tripoli, Libya.

The gun battle at the airport lasted about half an hour, with bullets whizzing around the parking apron.

Passengers in the waiting lounge flung themselves to the floor as several bullets pierced the plate-glass windows facing the tarmac.

Within minutes of the attack on the plane, scores of police reinforcements and Cyprus Army soldiers in full battle dress arrived and surrounded the area.

All passengers and airport personnel were hastily evacuated until the last of the Arab hijackers was rounded up.

The Arkia airline said that one

## After Raid on Police Station

### Makarios, Grivas Factions Feared Heading for Civil War

NICOSIA, April 9 (Reuters)—Fears of a Cyprus civil war between the supporters of Archbishop Makarios and those of former underground leader George Grivas grew today after a gun battle in which a terrorist was shot dead and three policemen were injured. The violence today followed almost three dozen bombings yesterday.

Gasoline supplies in the capital are expected to be depleted by the end of the week. Electricity and water supplies have been disrupted because pumps and generators are all gasoline-driven.

The government is making fresh efforts to impose an existing rice rationing law as stocks dwindle, restricting purchases to 12 ounces of rice a day for each member of a family.

Two cargo ships which reached the capital yesterday were not loaded with vital products, the AP reported, quoting shipping sources.

As the holds of the two ships were unloaded this morning, 150 cases of glass beads for women's evening bags, 15,200

years old, had been shot through the head. He wore a military uniform and a stocking mask, and by his side were three cans of gasoline. No one came forward to claim his body today in Nicosia General Hospital.

Early yesterday, more than 30 bombs destroyed homes, storefronts and at least six police cars in the south-coast towns of Paphos, Limassol and Larnaca.

Last night, two southeast Cyprus police stations were dynamited by masked raiders who stole several weapons and a quantity of ammunition from one station's armory.

No casualties were reported in any of yesterday's bombings.

Blames His Own Backers

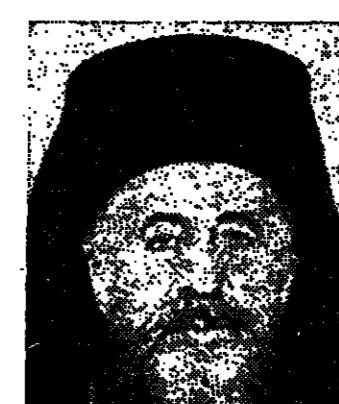
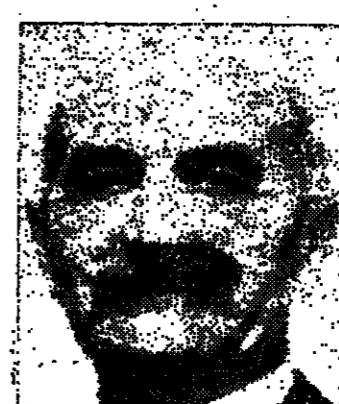
After the police stations were attacked last night, President Makarios said there was "reasonable evidence" that yesterday's bombings were the work of his own supporters who had formed militant groups following a gun battle in which three policemen were injured by a hand grenade thrown by the raiders, and one policeman was hit in his legs by a bullet.

When dawn came, police found a Greek Cypriot dead on a hillside opposite the police station. The man, between 25 and 30

years old, had been shot through the head. He wore a military uniform and a stocking mask, and by his side were three cans of gasoline. No one came forward to claim his body today in Nicosia General Hospital.

Asserting that Gen. Grivas had become "the evil spirit of Cyprus" since returning secretly to the island from Athens 18 months ago, he condemned both militant

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

Keystone  
President Makarios

Gen. George Grivas

## As Family Discusses Funeral

### Spain Joins World in Tributes to Picasso

MOUGINS, France, April 9.—The family of Pablo Picasso met in seclusion today to discuss funeral arrangements as Spain joined the rest of the world in paying tribute to the century's most influential artist.

Word filtered out of the Picasso villa this evening that the family has decided on a private funeral service. No date has been fixed yet, but it was considered possible that the service and burial would be away from the Cannes area. Picasso's body was embalmed there.

Picasso is said to have expressed the desire to be buried in the garden of his home and to have chosen the exact spot for his grave.

But French law requires burial to be in a recognized cemetery. "No demand for a waiver has

reached us," a spokesman for the local prefecture said.

A return of the painter's body to his native Spain appears unlikely. Picasso had often said he would not return to Spain until democracy was restored.

Picasso died yesterday, at 91, of lung congestion and heart failure shortly after he had sent his last 200 paintings to the city of Avignon for a May exhibition.

Hundreds of telegrams expressing sorrow at Picasso's death were delivered to the villa today.

Some Spanish, French, German, American and British tourists arrived to stand under the guard of wrought-iron gate of the villa called Notre Dame de la Vie.

Meanwhile, government authorities and personalities in the world of art reacted with sorrow at the news of the death of the man considered the greatest painter of the century.

The Spanish government ex- (Continued on Page 4, Col. 7)

United Press International  
EASING THE PRESSURE—Engineers opening the floodgates in Norco, La., to ease the threat of the Mississippi flood waters to New Orleans, 30 miles down the river

Over Two-Week Period

## 200 Rebels Reported Killed In Battles for Philippines City

MANILA, April 9 (AP).—More than 200 Moslem rebels and at least 11 government soldiers have been killed in two weeks of fighting in a southern Philippines town which the military recaptured over the weekend, a police official said today.

Lt. Col. Romeo Recina, Philippine Constabulary commander of Zamboanga del Sur Province, said government forces supported by two naval gunboats and two bombers drove about 1,000 heavily armed Moslems out of Labangan, just north of Col. Recina's headquarters in Pagadian City, 500 miles south of Manila.

He said the rebels retreated by

sea to Caramatan Town, in Lanao del Norte Province, 20 miles to the east.

The military had previously reported that at least 300 Moslems were killed in a single six-hour battle with government forces in Labangan on March 23. Two government soldiers were killed in that clash, it added.

In this weekend's Labangan fighting, Col. Recina said, many rebels and 16 government troops were wounded. He said 26 rebels, including three women, were captured. Most of the firearms captured from the Moslems, he added, were made in Libya and Malaysia.

### Other Fighting

Meanwhile the military reported that at least 22 Moslem rebels were killed over the weekend in North Cotabato Province, in central Mindanao 550 miles south of Manila. It said government forces, fighting side by side with farmers, drove back an attack by heavily armed insurgents.

Since the beginning of March, major clashes between government forces and rebels have shifted from the Zamboanga-Basligas area, in western Mindanao, to North Cotabato Province.

Information Secretary Francisco S. Tatad last week reported "around 100 government troops killed" since the expiration Feb. 28 of the presidential amnesty offered to Moslem insurgents willing to surrender. President Ferdinand E. Marcos extended the deadline to April 15, apparently because fighting has continued without any major surrenders.

### Marco's Promise

President Marcos has promised to expedite the socio-economic development of the southern Philippines, where most of the nearly four million Moslems live, but the rebels have become more defiant than ever.

A week before the first Labangan encounter, about 150 well-armed Moslems attacked the Philippine military headquarters in Pagadian. At least 30 Moslems were killed in that battle. Except for the killing of a four-year-old child of a military officer, the government did not mention any major surrenders.

The Indian takeover ended what many here described as a nightmare week of political turmoil in this Indian protectorate bordering China.

Indian mountain troops patrolled the area as anti-government demonstrators camped at the Royal Polo Ground after the march.

### May Take Time

Kayatyan Shankar Bajji, the Indian political officer who is temporarily in charge of the administration, said that it may take some time to restore order.

Atal Singh, sent here from New Delhi to assess the situation where violence broke out last week, left today for India. B. S. Das will arrive tomorrow to take over as chief administrator.

In New Delhi, the minister of state for external affairs, Suresh Singh, sent here from New Delhi to assess the situation where violence broke out last week, left today for India. B. S. Das will arrive tomorrow to take over as chief administrator.

Gen. Fortunato Abat, commander of the central Mindanao command, based in Cotabato City, reported that foreign-trained troops have been seen consorting with the rebels. The Philippine Daily Express, often believed to speak for the government, expressed anger over Libya's "strongman" Col. Moamer Qadhafi, who, it said, "should not waste his oil money in fueling propaganda against the Philippines."

### Modern Weapons

Gen. Abat said between 8,000 and 9,000 Moslem rebels armed with sophisticated weapons including land mines, grenade launchers and machine guns, have been harassing at least 20 towns in North Cotabato.

About 60,000 refugees from the towns of Labangan, Dimating, Tabina and San Miguel, which had been harassed by the Moslems, have fled to evacuation centers in Pagadian.

Sources said half the children evacuees are suffering from respiratory diseases and others from malnutrition, bronchitis, pneumonia and colds due to unsanitary conditions.

The central strike committee of the country's printers' union wants about 30,000 members and allied workers to halt production when talks with employers are due to begin, a spokesman said. The printers who, according to a union bullet, are 91 percent in favor of striking, are demanding a 13 percent across-the-board pay rise.

In Munich, printers walked off their jobs at midnight last night for four hours, allowing only 11,000 of the usual \$10,000 daily copies of *Deutsche Zeitung* to be printed. A similar walkout was held at the afternoon news paper *Abendzeitung*.

### W. German Printers To Hold Strike Today

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## Sheraton has a new hotel only 10 minutes from downtown.

Located in picturesque North Tehran the Arya-Sheraton Hotel is only a 10-minute drive from downtown. And 15 minutes from the airport.

Olympic size pool. Dining and dancing in the rooftop Peacock Supper Club with its fantastic views of the city. Complete meeting facilities. Lobby shopping arcade with banking, travel agency and car rental services and Iranian handicrafts shop. For reservations in Amsterdam, call 23.65.65. In Brussels, call 12.30.78. In Dusseldorf, call 1.46.51. In Frankfurt, call 29.22.15. In Hamburg, call 34.24.45. In Madrid, call 222-6357. In Milan, call 65.00.47. In Paris, call 225.42.63. In Rome, call 68.66.38. In the United Kingdom, ask operator for Freefone 2067. Or have your travel agent call.



**Arya-Sheraton Hotel**  
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Single rooms from  
U.S. \$17.50\*

\*Based on Rls 1295-Rls 1830 including service charge.



Courtesy Press International  
One of the unidentified wounded Arab terrorists in a Cyprus police car after being arrested.

## Arab Terror Units in Cyprus Strike Israeli Envoy, Airliner

(Continued from Page 1)  
of the Viscount's four engines was damaged in the attack. A spokesman said the plane might be flown home on three engines for repairs here, and otherwise, Arka's services would continue normally. El Al arranged for a special plane to go to Nicosia to get the 14 passengers who had been booked for the Arkia flight from Nicosia to Tel Aviv.

The Israeli security guard who shot the three Arab attackers was detained afterwards by police. Informed sources here said that the Israelis had been aware of an imminent Arab attack at Nicosia's airport and had taken extra precautions to guard against it.

The sources said Israeli security agents flew in from Tel Aviv this morning and stood by at the airport.

A month ago an Israeli businessman was shot dead by a young man, believed to be a Jordanian student, in the Nicosia Palace Hotel. The Arabs' Black September organization said the

TEL AVIV, April 9 (AP).—Police and explosives experts rushed to check bomb threats at the American, French and West German embassies here today, but no bombs were found in the buildings, diplomats reported.

The bomb threats turned out to be hoaxes, the diplomats said.

Each embassy had received an anonymous telephone call saying that bombs would explode at 4 p.m. (1400 GMT). The calls came a few minutes before reports of the Cyprus explosions reached Israel.

Israel Reaffirms Policy

TEL AVIV, April 9 (UPI).—Military and government leaders reaffirmed tonight that Israel's policy is to strike back at Arab guerrillas so long as they continue attacking Israeli citizens or installations.

Major Gen. Israel Tal, chief of operations of the armed forces, said: "As long as they will continue to attack our citizens and places we will continue to deliver blows upon them."

Israel has attacked guerrilla bases in Lebanon and Syria 10 times since guerrillas killed 11 Israeli sportsmen at the Munich Olympics last September. There was no immediate indication to-night of a new retaliatory strike.

Transport Minister Shimon Peres said that Israeli alertness against Arab attacks will mount in view of this country's independence day celebrations next month. "We have to be pessimistic in our preparations and optimistic in our hopes," he said.

A Foreign Ministry official said:

"There is a desperate and urgent need for the international community to unite in order to combat terrorism."

The students walked out of the embassy and released Ambassador Yahya Mohammed el-Mutawakkil of their own accord and there was no violence. Their departure followed a talk with the Iraqi ambassador, who went to the Yemeni Embassy to offer his good offices.

The students told reporters that students from both Yemen and South Yemen took part in the sit-in. The two Yemenis agreed last year to work toward eventual unification.

At the end of the sit-in the Yemeni Students' Association circulated a statement being sent to Arab League headquarters in Cairo and the government of Yemen and South Yemen. It said in part:

"We condemn Saudi Arabia because of its designs to carry out a peace of Yemeni territory. We consider this to be part of an overall American-imperialist design."

The announced intention of Gen. Grivas is to revive the campaign for Enosis—union with Greece—even though Greece has agreed with Turkey and most Greek and Turkish Cypriots that the only viable course for the island is independence under an administration shared by both ethnic groups on Cyprus.

The Turkish Cypriots, protesting by sandbags, police and soldiers in their own towns and villages are nervous about the Greek Cypriots' conduct.

They fear that Turkish Cypriots might accidentally become involved in the wave of bombing and shooting.

Tourism Affected

The tourist industry, which last year served a record 225,000 visitors, mainly from Britain, Germany and Scandinavia, is beginning to feel the effects of the unrest.

Travel agents have reported cancellations of summer bookings. But at present every Cyprus resort is filled with tourists apparently untroubled by the almost nightly eruptions of terrorism.

The Cyprus intercommunal talks aimed at reconciling the two communities are proceeding but the Turkish Cypriots have said that the Greek Cypriots must settle their internal troubles before there can be an island-wide settlement.

Archbishop Makarios has announced the formation of an auxiliary police force, commanded by a military officer, to help subdue the threat posed by Gen. Grivas, but so far it has not been brought into action.

"Maybe we developed it our-

self to Ceroman Town, in Lanao del Norte Province, 20 miles to the east.

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**Record Testimony Reported****Nixon Committee Attorney Named in Watergate Payoffs**

By Seymour M. Hersh

WASHINGTON, April 9 (UPI)—James W. McCord Jr. has told federal grand jury that he believes that Kenneth W. Parkinson, an attorney for the Committee for the Re-Election of the President, channeled cash payments to the Watergate defendants in return for silence after their arrest inside Democratic headquarters last June 17, unless close to the case said yesterday.

The sources said that McCord, one of seven men sentenced to him for their role in the break-in, further testified that he believed that Mr. Parkinson was responsible for "applying the pressure" on the defendants to admit guilty shortly before the trial began in January. Five of the seven did so and the other two were convicted.

McCord subsequently confirmed his testimony in a telephone interview with The New York Times, but refused to provide other details.

The sources noted, however, that McCord had based much of his trial jury testimony on hearsay evidence. For example, they said, acknowledged that his basic information about Mr. Parkinson's role in funneling money and advice to the men had been told him by Mrs. Dorothy Hunt, the

**Mexican Leader Arrives in Paris**

PARIS, April 9 (UPI)—President Luis Echeverria of Mexico, ending his world tour, arrived today for a four-day state

Mr. Echeverria and his wife were met at Orly Airport, where they arrived from Brussels, by President and Mrs. Georges Pompidou.

During his visit, Mr. Echeverria will meet with Argentine President Juan D. Peron, diplomatic sources said. Mr. Peron arrived here earlier today from Madrid.

Mr. Echeverria met members of the French cabinet and formally introduced his own party to Mr. Pompidou at the Elysee Palace. On the two leaders held their first of two official talks.

**No Compensation for Property in Chile****U.S. Insurance Corp. Denies ITT's Claim**

WASHINGTON, April 9 (UPI)—The Overseas Private Investment Corporation (OPIC) announced today that it has denied a International Telephone and Telegraph Corp. insurance claim \$2.5 million in connection with the expropriation of the Chile Telephone Co.

OPIC, a U.S. government corporation that insures against political risks of U.S. investments overseas, said its denial was due to ITT's "noncompliance with contractual obligation."

OPIC president Bradford Mills said, "ITT failed to comply with its obligation under the OPIC contracts to disclose material information to OPIC."

"In addition, ITT increased OPIC's risk of loss by failing to preserve administrative remedies as required by the contracts, and by failing to protect OPIC's interest as a potential successor to ITT's rights."

Today ITT said it intends immediately to submit its claim against OPIC to a panel of independent arbitrators.

ITT vice-president John W. Guiffoe said ITT paid close to \$6 million in premiums for the OPIC insurance and added, "The OPIC decision denying the ITT claim appears to be based on grounds which we believe OPIC will not be able to sustain."

**No Further Comment**

Since the matter will be submitted to arbitration, Mr. Mills said, OPIC will make no further public comment on the issues in the case.

He emphasized that OPIC's decision resulted from ITT's non-compliance with specific contractual obligations and did not in any way affect the international legal right of ITT to receive prompt, adequate and effective compensation from the Chilean

**Senate Investigation**

Mr. Almeyda, commenting on recent Senate hearings on ITT's Chilean involvement, said the investigation "seemed to show a complicity between an arm of the government of the United States and ITT to act for purposes that are unconstitutional in Chile, and damaging to its sovereignty."

"I believe," he said, "that the conclusions of their investigations are serious, and the government of Chile feels that public opinion in both countries must issue the judgment. I don't want to pre-judge the outcome."

At the Senate hearings, witnesses said ITT offered \$1 million to the Central Intelligence Agency to help finance any anti-Alende campaign in Chile. The CIA, witnesses said, did not accept the offer.

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**Agreement at Wounded Knee Is Still Stalemated Over Arms**

WASHINGTON, April 9 (AP)—Peace talks between White House representatives and militant Indians remained stalemated here yesterday as Indians in Wounded Knee, S. D., rejected government urging to lay down their arms.

"I don't think we can lay down our weapons here until the government lives up totally to the agreement that was signed," American Indian Movement leader Dennis Banks said at Wounded Knee.

"After the conclusion of successful meetings in Washington, AIM leader Russell Means will call us and we'll lay down our weapons, not before," Mr. Banks added.

Talks between Mr. Means and presidential aide Leonard Garment to implement an agreement reached last Thursday to end the 40-day occupation of Wounded Knee were postponed Saturday over what the government said was noncompliance with a verbal understanding made with the Indians.

The government contends that Mr. Means promised to order his

followers to disarm once the negotiations were under way in the capital.

Mr. Means said that no such understanding had been made and that it was the government who "broke the spirit" of the agreement by refusing to allow food and medical teams into the village.

Today was the deadline for posting the maximum allowable prices for beef, pork and lamb in all stores with annual revenues of at least \$100,000. President Nixon announced the ceiling on March 29 and said that the controls will stay in effect until prices drop.

Agriculture Secretary Earl L. Butz, meanwhile, blamed "this free-wheeling Congress" for the general inflation that he considers a principal cause of high meat prices.

Instead of boycotting meat, Mr. Butz said, housewives ought to say: "We are going to boycott some of these high-spending congressmen and we could avoid a \$15-billion tax increase and avoid this kind of inflation we are having."

In a televised interview with two other cabinet members, Mr. Butz said that he opposes extending price ceilings to other foods and denied that the Nixon administration had been pushing up meat prices deliberately during the past several months.

He said that it was "Mrs. Consumer" who drove up prices and who, with her boycott, is trying to reduce them again. He predicted that meat prices will drop below the government ceilings when increased supplies begin arriving on the market by late summer or early fall.

Although the week-long meat boycott ended without major retail price reductions nationwide, the possibility of further consumer action is still being considered. Rep. Benjamin Rosenblatt, D. N.Y., said yesterday that a meeting of 50 consumer leaders is scheduled in Washington on Wednesday to discuss further action.

He said, "My speculative guess is that there will be continuation with another week-long boycott against meat beginning midnight Saturday."

The 2,000-member Consumer Federation of California, comprising 11 consumer and labor groups, has called for a 15 percent reduction of meat and poultry prices by May 1. Unless "meat prices are drastically reduced," the boycott should be extended to Tuesdays and Thursdays for the rest of April, the group said.

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Chou Enthusiastic

## Sumo Wrestlers a Big Hit Before 60,000 in Peking

By John Burns

PEKING, April 9.—It appears anything to go by, the ancient Japanese sport of sumo wrestling has a new fan: Chinese Premier Chou En-lai.

The 74-year-old Chinese leader applauded strongly at times—and laughed just as heartily at others—as the 300-pound champions of the sport displayed their prowess in an exhibition in the Workers Stadium here last night.

The premier, accompanied by Yeh Chien-ying, an army marshal who is serving as acting minister of defense, arrived about halfway through the 2 1/2-hour exhibition.

Both men appeared to be fascinated by the sumo wrestlers. Except for Ping-Pong, of which Mr. Chou is an avid fan—he has shown little interest in sports in recent years.

At one point, when a relative lightweight of 250 pounds lifted a behemoth of 350 and tossed him bodily from the ring, the premier shook with laughter and cupped his hand to his mouth to make a jocular aside to the marshal.

The premier's reaction—excitement at the combat, curiously at the elaborate ritual of the sport and mirth at some of the wrestlers' antics—was typical of the response of the 60,000 people who crammed into every available seat in the stadium for the four performances given by the sumo troupe during the past week.

It was the first sports exchange between the two countries since they established diplomatic relations last September and the eagerness for tickets among ordinary Chinese made it evident that the Japanese could scarcely have made a better choice to start the exchange program.

## Contrast Reflected

In a way, the contrast reflected the differing paths chosen by each nation as it struggled to free itself of the burden of its feudal past. In doing so, the Chinese have chosen to abandon almost all of the ritual and much of the color of that

past; in stark contrast, the Japanese have deliberately fostered its survival, even as they have modernized in other spheres.

The wrestlers performed under an awning fashioned after the roof of a Shinto shrine and

the ritualistic trappings of the sport are bound around with Shinto theology: Surely curious to the eyes of the Chinese who have resisted religious obscurantism more than most in their history.

© The Globe and Mail, Toronto



A WRESTLER'S HOLD—Two Chinese youngsters hang on to biceps of Takamiyama—Hawaii's Jesse Kuhauhula—as he made first appearance on Peking streets last week after arriving with Japanese sumo troupe. He is the only U.S. citizen with the group.

## Troops Kill Gunman in N. Ireland

### Soldier Wounded In February Dies

BELFAST, April 9 (UPI)—British troops shot and killed a gunman today in an exchange of fire in Armagh. Earlier today, a British soldier died from wounds received two months ago in a shoot-out.

An army spokesman said soldiers hit four gunmen in a brief battle in Armagh, 32 miles southwest of Belfast. A group of men carrying arms to a car opened fire when a soldier challenged them and he returned the fire, the army said. A man with gun-shot wounds died a few hours later in a hospital.

He was the 770th person to die in nearly 3 1/2 years of fighting among pro-British Protestants, the official Republican Army and British security forces. Pvt. Charles Merchant, 18, who died of wounds earlier today, was the 170th British soldier to be killed. He was shot in February.

In other violence today, a bomb demolished a Catholic-owned gas station at Ballyroberta, a few miles north of Belfast. One of the station's owners saw men speeding off in a car after planting the bomb and managed to get his family clear before the blast, police said. There were no casualties.

## Easter Truce Hinted

Sources close to the Provisional wing of the IRA said the gunmen may declare a cease-fire at Easter. They said the Provisionals are under increasing pressure from Roman Catholic organizations in the North to end the violence.

The Provisionals in Belfast are opposed to a cease-fire, the sources said, but the leadership in Dublin favored it.

Security-force sources said there was also a stirring among the Provisionals in the North over allegations that thousands of pounds of their funds have been embezzled.

The Provisionals, the sources said, are checking out the charges, which came to light when correspondence being smuggled out of a prison where IRA suspects were detained was intercepted.

The letters from a senior Provisional officer in the prison to the leader of the Belfast Brigade accused three persons of misappropriating the funds, security sources said.

## Tributes to Picasso

MISSING from the Paris march were the masses of banner-carrying militant students wearing crash helmets who fought with riot police in demonstrations over previous weeks.

Todays demonstration was led by union officials in business suits. Union officials acted as stewards and the march, in its initial stages, was orderly.

## Demolished the 19th

Miguel Angel Asturias, Nobel literary prize winner, from Nicaragua, characterized Picasso as "the only 20th century genius capable of demolishing the 19th century." Picasso, thanks to his genius and his original work, was able to erupt into the 20th century, leaving us a new image of man and of art."

American art patron Peggy Guggenheim hailed Picasso as "the greatest painter of the 20th century without any doubt."

But the 73-year-old native New Yorker, who has lived in Venice for a number of years, said he was not surprised by news of his death.

"It was well timed. He lived to be a mortal's age and to me, it is not a very great surprise," Miss Guggenheim said.

In San Juan, Puerto Rico, cellist Pablo Casals, 96—like Picasso, a Spanish exile—called Picasso's death "a great loss to the world. He was a unique artist and a tireless worker, whose extraordinary personality made him a leader and inspiration for artists for more than 70 years."

In London, British sculptor Henry Moore described Picasso as probably one of the most naturally gifted artists since Raphael.

The interview dealt with the basic treaty normalizing relations between the two Germanys. The treaty was signed last December and is expected to be ratified by the parliaments in Bonn and East Berlin next month, just before Mr. Brezhnev's arrival.

The East Germans sought the pact because it opened the way for their recognition by other nations and will enable them to join the United Nations. However, they retained considerable reservations about increasing contacts with the richer and freer West Germans.

## Hardliners' Drive

In a nationwide drive directed by hardline Politburo members such as Kurt Hager, who is in charge of ideology, and Albert Norden, who is in charge of propaganda—the Communists have sought to persuade people that there is no longer such a thing as a German nation. "We have built a new socialist nation that has no links with the old capitalist nation," Mr. Hager said. The words "Deutsch" and "Deutschland" were eased out of official use in Communist publications.

But in the Grabert interview

East Germans could read that West Germany "has made clear everywhere that the GDR cannot be a foreign country for us, and that we shall act accordingly in future."

Asked about differences among East German leaders, Mr. Grabert said that he would not comment. But he said once the pact had come into force, 6.5 million West Germans from areas bordering the East would be able under the terms of the agreement to cross over for visits.

East Germans were still barred from going to the West except in hardship cases. Many East Germans in official positions were forced formally to renounce that right for alleged security reasons, but 30,000 people have gone to the West since last fall for the death or severe illness of relatives.

Police would not say if the arrests were connected with Thursday's shooting attacks in Rome against Angelo Manganaro, a police official formerly in charge of coordinating Mafia investigations. Gunmen ambushed Mr. Manganaro outside his home, severely wounding him and the driver of his car.

Police said that the arrests were made simultaneously in Palermo, Salerno, Brindisi, Pisa, Leghorn and Ascoli.

Investigators acted on information reportedly supplied by Leonardo Vitale, nephew of alleged Mafia boss Giovani Battista Vitale. The two Vitales were arrested Saturday in connection with the 1969 murder of another Mafia leader.

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## FASHION

London's Designs  
On the World Market

By Hebe Dorsey  
LONDON, April 9 (IHT).—Paris had better watch out. The French designers are madly concentrating on tweeds, argyle sweaters, wool gloves, moor collars—everything British but the cosy. London designers are bent on reviving the near-dead spirit of couture.

It was the story at "Designs '73"—a group showing by top British designers Friday at the Royal College of Arts. Lord Thorneycroft, chairman of the British Overseas Trade Board, as host, it was the fashion show to receive the British government's moral and financial support. Dedicated people, including Lord Snowdon, who some of the photos, gave their to help British fashion make mark on the international scene.

It was not a pompous affair, was the party afterwards a one. Rather sketchy, as a matter of fact, but no matter—the spirit of the show was more exciting than the champagne. The British designers have one vital quality that seems to be in other fashion circles: days: courage. Their show a shining example of what British talent can do.

## No Tie

One reason for it all may be most of the designers have ties with big manufacturers, often have a glam way of interacting on the cash register than talent. Even when have backers, which is the case of Bill Gibb, Ossie Clark and Alice Pollock, they have s of their own. In many cases, they are commercially successful as well. People such as Mary Quant, John Bates and others make money problems. Mary Quant is into everything, from an enormous cosmetics line, travels around in a t-tail Rolls-Royce and says: "We take ourselves seriously. We have fun."

For Jean Muir, she is the of fashion today and a clear example of that pure, unadulterated pays. She is already a influence and even Saint Laurent had a couple of Muir in his last collection. Her rooms last weekend were with ecstatic buyers who spending money like drunkards.

The bulk of that British was in evening wear. The others produced a series of enchanting dresses which the best of their kind in the Done in flowing chiffon,

The designing team: Mary Quant, Ossie Clark (rear); Bill Gibb, Zandra Rhodes; John Bates, Tim Gardner, Gini Fratini; Jean Muir, Alice Pollock and Thea Porter (seated in foreground). Lord Snowdon.



they have the freshness of an English rose garden.

## The Star

Zandra Rhodes is the star in that field with exclusive prints, slightly Japanese in feeling, that are hand-blocked on her own premises. Her dresses floated about with the frothy lightness of spun sugar and her wedding dress brought down the house. Gina Fratini also came through

beautifully. Her Ophelia-like dresses, held over the shoulders with spaghetti straps, looked as if they were going to fall off any minute.

Ossie Clark's flowered tunics were wrapped around in a most intriguing manner and his printed chiffons and satins, designed by his wife, Celia Birtwell, had a poetic freshness all their own. Thea Porter, who launched the caftan and rich Oriental fabrics

in England, came through this a pre-Raphaelite look further accented by frizzy, fuzzy blond hair escaping from flowered bandeaux or tiny beanies.

In contrast, Mary Quant looked more serious with velvet pants and blousons but she too exploded madly with a lavender powder puff of a jacket, sprouting with hot pink feathers.

Makeup and hairdos were an important part of the show. The girls wore pale powder and their eyes were haloed in brown mist,

Another alumnus of many years' association with Felsenstein, the great designer Rudolf Heinrich, has given Mr. Hera indispensable support in this "Rheingold". He sometimes achieves his realism through stylization, as in the opening scene at the bottom of the Rhine, and sometimes through association, as when he represents Valhalla through a huge photomontage of,

## OPERA IN PARIS: Jessye Norman Makes Debut; 'Figaro' Moves to Palais Garnier

By David Stevens

PARIS, April 9 (IHT).—After a long stretch in the wilderness the Garden of Eden can be a little overwhelming, and operatically speaking that is about what has happened here in the last few days, with Jessye Norman's Paris debut, the reopening of the Paris Opéra, and the closing days of the Berlin Staatsoper visit.

Once again, it is Jean Fontaine and his Prestige de la Musique series who have introduced a young artist already known in Vienna, London, Berlin and on

records; and only in Paris would it seem feasible to put on "Aida" in a concert version, because even this way it fills a notable void in the lyric repertoire here over the last decade and more.

All the same, a well-sung "Aida" is more than welcome in any form, and Miss Norman in the title role did more than her share to make it so. The voice in itself is astonishing—voluminous without effort, velvety in texture and especially rich in the lower register, which would lead to the conviction that she is a natural mezzo soprano if her top were not so naturally

records; and only in Paris would it seem feasible to put on "Aida" in a concert version, because even this way it fills a notable void in the lyric repertoire here over the last decade and more.

Not that she was alone. Florenza Cosotto is not a mezzo soprano to willingly take a back seat to any colleague, and as Amneris she stood there all night and belted out line drives for her share of the ovations—a perfect foil, vocally and dramatically, for her Aida. The Spanish tenor Pedro Lavigne was a stalwart and reliable Radames, and among the others in the good cast it is worth singling out the rich bass of Luigi Roni as the high priest Ramfis. Under Nine Sanzogno's knowing direction, the

Théâtre de la Ville, was enough to bring down the house, but even more convincing in the thought that she will have much more to give in the future.

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ORTF's Lyric Orchestra and Chorus gave a very honorable account of themselves.

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Saturday night, the Paris Opera's "Nozze di Figaro" moved from Versailles to the Palais Garnier, to the benefit of a production that already seemed almost impossible to improve. The slight musical dislocations of the first performance had been resolved. Giorgio Strehler's intricate staging seemed entirely at one with the score, and the larger frame of the Opera was entirely preferable to the smaller one at Versailles—however delightful that genre of a theater may be. Even the subtle and

among other things, the facade of Brussels's Palace of Justice, but one believes that realism. Mr. Heinrich's superlative costumes range from the giants' dirty working clothes (after all, they've just finished building Valhalla) to sumptuous blue and gold robes for the gods when they enter Valhalla at the end. Wotan wearing stylized golden wings yoking his shoulders and Fricka an opulent fanned-out collar of ostrich plumes.

If Karajan has the great old Berlin Philharmonic as pit orchestra for his Salzburg Wagner productions, Leipzig has the great Gewandhaus Orchestra for all its productions. Gert Böhner, the young maestro from Berlin's Komische Oper on loan for the Leipzig "Ring" cycle, made his

## Hamburg Opera

The 1973-74 season of the Hamburg State Opera, with August Everding succeeding Wolf Liebermann as intendant, will include new productions of "Don Giovanni," staged by Götz Friedrich and conducted by Horst Stein; "Elektra," conducted by Karl Böhme and staged by Everding; Verdi's "Falstaff," conducted by Carlos Kleiber and staged by Friedrich and Schoenher's "Moses und Aron." Stein conducting and Böhme, as well as the German premiere of Sylvano Bolognini's "Lorenzaccio," conducted by Marek Janowski and staged by Wolfgang Mehring. Ballet plans under the new director, John Neumeier, include Prokofiev's "Romeo and Juliet," with sets by Filippo Sanjust, as well as other creations by Neumeier.

Wagnerian debut with this new production and displayed restraint and tact where all too many conductors tend towards the other direction. At times one wished for perhaps a bit less fastidiousness, as in the rough ugliness of the giants' entrance music or the tininabulating anvils of Alberich's forge.

The fact that the Leipzig ensemble managed this production with the engagement of only one single guest artist (as Alberich) says a great deal for the quality of that ensemble.

Next year in Leipzig this same team will do "The Valkyrie" in 1975 "Siegfried" and in 1976 the 100th anniversary of the "Ring" cycle's world premiere, "Twilight of the Gods" together with the other three. One can already say without exaggeration that the first part of the cycle Saturday night made a bit of musical and theatrical history.

One can recommend it enthusiastically and without reservation to all Wagnerians in a position to get to Leipzig to hear and see it; as a production it merits a journey far more than many for which people travel to Bayreuth and Salzburg. Kassel has already begun a new "Ring." Götz Friedrich will stage a new one at Covent Garden starting this autumn. Günther Rennert will do one in Munich and Luciano Visconti, his health permitting, will stage one at La Scala. Wolfgang Wagner has hinted that Mr. Friedrich may also stage Bayreuth's jubilee "Ring" in 1976. If the remainder of the Leipzig "Ring" maintains the quite extraordinary high standard of last week's beginning, by 1976 it can proudly afford comparison to that of any opera house in the world.

evidence—and were rewarded by ovations.

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The Berliners have been most praised on their three-week season here for unity of ensemble, and this was very much in evidence in the 1955 production of Berg's "Wozzeck." Even the important cast change in the title role of Karl-Heinz Stryzak for Theo Adam did nothing to change this. Heiner Ell's fragmentary sets are both practical and tellingly atmospheric in their recreation of a grim garrison town. Above all, the orchestra, under Wolfgang Rennert, played with a sensitivity to detail that could only come from long and continuous familiarity with the score.

## OPERA IN LEIPZIG

## The 'Ring's' Brilliant Beginning

By Paul Moor

LEIPZIG, East Germany (IHT).—The rigorous principles of *realistisches Musiktheater* as practiced by Walter Felsenstein and his leading disciples Götz Friedrich and Joachim Herz have thus far had little practical application upon the great music-dramas of Richard Wagner. Herz has staged "The Flying Dutchman" at Berlin's Komische Oper and at Moscow's Bolshoi, and, several years ago, "Tannhäuser" in Frankfurt. Friedrich's own "Tannhäuser" last summer in Bayreuth stirred up enormous controversy. During the quarter-century of Felsenstein's directorship at the Komische Oper, he himself has never staged a work of Wagner.

The supernatural element in most of Wagner's operas presents an obvious problem for the canons of realism. Joachim Herz's new and overwhelming production of "Das Rheingold" at the Leipzig Opera demonstrates that if one simply takes that supernatural element for granted, one can present the rest almost with the realistic approach of a documentary film. In the company of Mr. and Mrs. Wotan at home, magic tricks and fireworks phenomena simply happen occasionally, and one simply accepts them.

Another alumnus of many years' association with Felsenstein, the great designer Rudolf Heinrich, has given Mr. Hera indispensable support in this "Rheingold". He sometimes achieves his realism through stylization, as in the opening scene at the bottom of the Rhine, and sometimes through association, as when he represents Valhalla through a huge photomontage of,

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Wagnerian debut with this new production and displayed restraint and tact where all too many conductors tend towards the other direction. At times one wished for perhaps a bit less fastidiousness, as in the rough ugliness of the giants' entrance music or the tininabulating anvils of Alberich's forge.

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AIR FRANCE

## Artist of a Century

He lived for nearly a century, and he painted for more than 80 years. Completely idiosyncratic, the captive of no school and the practitioner of all of them, Pablo Picasso personified more than any artist of his day the kaleidoscopic world that the artists of our time have seen and that they have displayed in painting and sculpture.

In a sense, then, he was his century—born when the old certainties of life and the art that reflected them were cracking under the strains of industrialization and mechanization in the last part of the 19th century, and the cataclysms of the 20th might be glimpsed by far-sighted men. And as he boldly tested new techniques, he matched in spirit the experimentation of a new age.

Aware of the artist's political role, Picasso could no more be fitted into a political, than an artistic, straitjacket. His were the politics of emotion and aesthetic expression, in a time when ideologies required, and the state enforced, conformity to strict patterns in words, and forms, and colors. In his life, Picasso was a mass of contradictions, a nationalist in exile, a Communist who well knew the value of money, an individualist who sought mass response to his artistic appeals. So his work testified to his life.

And, for all his flouting of all conventions, his life and his work showed forth the inner strivings and the impulse to personal liberty

that underlay the stratifications that politics sought to impose on the 20th century. Even his obscurities—or perhaps especially his obscurities—were images of the doubts and dangers of a time when great wrongs were done in the name of nation, or humanity, and when so many lives were snuffed out in dubious battle, so many hopes died in jails or concentration camps.

It is tempting to compare Pablo Picasso to Winston Churchill, to that young cavalryman who lived to deploy masses of tanks and planes, who ranged a wide political spectrum, and whose art with language was to make such a profound impression on his times. The differences are many, to be sure, as Churchill was a great politician, whose skill was in directly guiding peoples toward ends he believed worthy, and who had a nostalgia for the past and a confidence in institutions and traditions that Picasso despised. More, Picasso's paintings may live when the Churchillian prose is buried in the history books. Yet each in his own way, each through a long life, exemplified his era while contesting many of its manifestations.

The death of Churchill brought a widespread sense of loss, even among those who disputed his greatness, or failed to understand the meaning of what he had accomplished. And so it is with Pablo Picasso, storm center throughout his life, honored by the world on his passing.

## Why Not Withdraw From the OAS?

The snug old notion that the countries of the Americas form a natural unit, sharing common interests and working through common institutions, is a familiar feature of hemispheric oratory and the basis of much hemispheric policy. But it has never been under such heavy—and perhaps thoughtful—challenge. It is not simply that a number of political disputes between Washington and the Latins—in Panama and Chile, for instance—are simultaneously at a boil. The feeling is widespread through Latin America that the United States is not performing its proper role in assisting the hemisphere's development. Many go on to ask if American power or American capitalism make it foolish to expect that Washington can ever play such a role. At the current general assembly of the Organization of American States the United States has been alternately excoriated for its neglect and for its intervention. Various suggestions have issued forth to reduce the importance of Washington in the OAS, and in the hemisphere generally. The American attitude is polite but grim.

It is in respect to this dispiriting scene that we would draw attention to a proposal by William D. Rogers, a Washington lawyer long concerned with Latin America. Mr. Rogers declares, in effect, that the conditions and attitudes which have traditionally led the hemisphere to be regarded as a special unit have been eroded by the growth of Latin nationalism, by the easing of American paternalism, by the pace of economic change, by the passage of time. One sensible reaction to this change, he suggests, would be for the United States to withdraw to associate status in the Organization of American States. Events have made the OAS "already virtually a Latin American organization," he argues. Withdrawal would match the or-

ganizational form to the political reality. It would liberate the United States, and the OAS, from the constant debilitating charge that Washington dominates the principal hemispheric forum. It could help clear the air.

We are not prepared simply to endorse Mr. Rogers's proposal as it stands. No such major readjustment of regional posture could be taken without study of just what American interests would be affected, and how the valid and essential ones among them could continue to be served. Latins would surely be interested in joining such a study—though given the climate, they might be more interested in making their own. It would be intriguing to learn, we might add, whether the Latins—faced with the greater necessity of dealing with each other which American withdrawal from the OAS would mean—would be as eager as many of them now seem to watch the United States go.

It seems to us quite right, however, that the organizational structure of the hemisphere be reviewed. Institutions set up in a period of accepted American dominance and expected American leadership should be measured against the imperatives of the new and more difficult period which the hemisphere is in now. The OAS is hardly but hardly sacred. We have no favorites, but perhaps ECLA (the UN Economic Commission for Latin America), a small expert corps of technocrats with increasing political maneuverability, is ripe for a large new role. We see no reason why the United States must stand still, accepting abuse and calling ritually for Latin initiatives for change, while its hemispheric position deteriorates. Why should not the United States offer an initiative of its own?

THE WASHINGTON POST.

## Evolution in Taiwan

In world affairs problems are rarely "solved." At best they are transformed, from an armed confrontation to a political maneuver, or perhaps from a bid for political power to a bid for economic influence. Sometimes diplomatic success consists of nothing more than converting an urgent situation into a tolerable irregularity.

Thus the status of the Chinese Nationalist government on Taiwan seems to have evolved from the flashpoint of war into a period of gradual adjustment, the end result of which no one can yet perceive. A logical development in this process, though none the less significant, is Peking's newly opened campaign of appeals, often nostalgic in orientation, for unity between the Chinese of the mainland and the Chinese on Taiwan. Peking spokesmen propose informal, discreet contacts between partisans of the two regimes and encourage visits to relatives and ancestral homes on the mainland, stressing common heritage despite diverse social systems.

It is virtually impossible to see any basis on which a full-fledged political accommodation could be found between the present

regimes now in power in Peking and Taipei; that is not in the cards. Nor is it any wonder that the Nationalist leaders instinctively scorn the new soothing utterances of their old rivals, for the disparities in present and future power of the two regimes are too great to leave the men in Taipei much room for maneuver.

Yet around the world once-bitter antagonists have found that any kind of peaceful contact is better than no contact at all. The Germans have discovered this, the Koreans are experimenting, even the Arabs exposed to Israelis are finding old antagonisms contradicted by daily realities. Perhaps the Vietnamese will find it too one day.

The significant factor in current Peking-Taipei relations is that neither side sees any virtue in fomenting the war hysteria on which they used to thrive. This development hardly solves the Taiwan problem, but it does pressurize its transformation to the point where the issues can eventually be settled by diplomacy rather than by force of arms.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

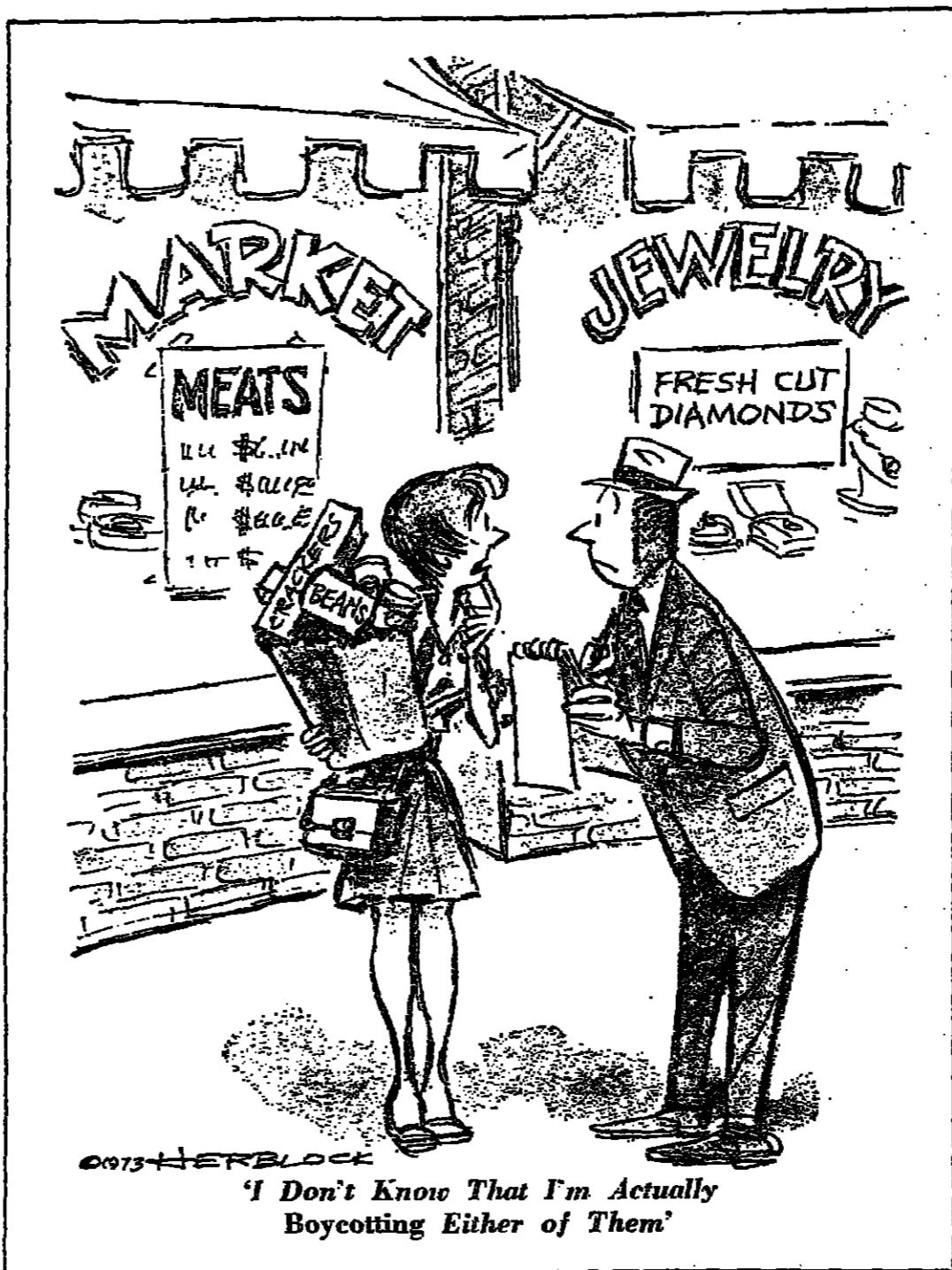
April 10, 1898

PARIS.—Our Madrid correspondent announces that Spain has yielded to the demands of the United States and granted an unconditional and unlimited armistice in Cuba. An armistice is not usually granted unless asked for by or with the authority of one of the contending nations. But the circumstances are most unusual, and the armistice, as far as the United States is concerned, may possibly give cause for delaying any hostile action, and it should be remembered that every day's delay makes for peace.

### Fifty Years Ago

April 10, 1923

NEW YORK.—Recent increases in wages in various industries show the optimism prevalent in business circles. The U.S. Steel Corporation today announces an increase in the pay of its common labor of 11 percent. Another aspect of the whole wage question came up today in the announcement of the decision of the Supreme Court, which laid down the principle that minimum wage laws are unconstitutional, the decision being made by a 5-to-3 vote.



## Visit to Leningrad: The Dark Side

By Anthony Lewis

LENINGRAD.—The apartment door opens. There stands a man modest in size but projecting tremendous physical power and beauty. A fringe of beard around his triangular face gives him a saturnine look.

"Panov," he says.

We step into a living room perhaps 10 feet by 16 with chairs, a dining table, a television set, a phonograph—the walls covered with pictures of dancers and musicians. On one wall a short wooden bar has been rigged as a dancer's practice bar.

That room is the universe of one of the world's great ballet dancers: his home, his studio, his stage. For more than a year now it has been the only place where Valery Panov can dance.

When I said they were squeezing me to death," Panov says, "There would be a silence on the telephone—as if I had spoiled the game by saying something too serious."

The irony is that Panov is such a Russian figure. He wants to do Russian ballet. He has choreographed Pushkin's "Queen of Spades" and other Russian classics. He thinks Russian dancers and training are the best, the pay and conditions good. But party cultural watchdogs made life impossible, he says, by demanding changes in productions for ideological reasons.

Why have the authorities refused to let the Panovs go? They have no secrets or political status, and outsiders would pay any exit fees demanded. The reason is surely prestige. Ballet is a major art in the Soviet Union, and Panov is probably the most decorated artist who has ever tried to leave for Israel. The symbol is hard to accept.

The pressures on Panov have steadily grown. Last May he was charged with spitting on a militiaman's sleeve and spent a week in a cell full of amputees and cripples—an unsavory message. More recently, mail and telegrams from abroad have been cut off. Three months ago his telephone just stopped working. Twice this month he has been stopped on the street by a burly figure who asked him for a cigarette—and then found himself surrounded by men who grabbed him, then let go.

I have a little more strength left to fight," he says. "Then... I must get out or my life is over: There is no more me."

For a visitor from the outside world seeing the Panovs is like wandering into a novel, a fantasy. In that living room, its ceiling too low to let him leap, he seems caged. Galena is a tiny blonde just 23 years old. She gives an elated smile and touches his brow when he says, "They

tell people I am an evil magician who has cast a spell on her."

In his gesture and expression, Panov is the great artist, who knows his true status and treats unpleasant reality almost with disdain. But not far under that surface there is desperation.

He says he is grateful for protests organized in their behalf in New York and London, but he is still not sure that Westerners understand the seriousness of the situation. For example, some who reached him by telephone asked about whether he had enough food and clothes, not about his internal agony.

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Not the Only Ones

Of course they are not the only people who have been refused exit visas arbitrarily. The Hermitage Museum's curator of European-American arms and armor, Leonid Tarasuk, was dismissed last year when he applied for a visa. Just a few days ago Tarasuk, who like many with higher education is a reserve military officer, got a call-up notice. If he goes, he believes that it will be the end: He will then be accepted as having had access to secrets and will never be allowed to leave.

Panov thinks that, despite some relaxation in the application of exit fees, the dangers are increasing for individual Jews who are regarded as prominent examples. He believes their only hope is that they will be let go as part of the arrangement for Leonid Brezhnev's projected visit to the

United States: "If we do not get out then, our life is over."

In two weeks in the Soviet Union I have seen much to admire. I think Soviet leaders genuinely want better relations with the United States, and it is right to meet that desire. But as long as such exemplary cruelty remains a part of the system, it will not be possible for Americans to forget Valery Panov.

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## A Time to Compromise

By Joseph Kraft

WASHINGTON.—In the fight between the President and the 93d Congress, the time for compromise is at hand. A vehicle for accommodation has come forward from the Senate, and the Democratic leadership is clearly willing to settle.

Whether Mr. Nixon is prepared to make terms is another matter. But if he doesn't, he will expose his administration to murderous attacks that could gravely burden the efforts to fight inflation and establish a structure of peace.

The vehicle for accommodation in the proposal by Sen. Sam Ervin, D.N.C., for limits on both budgetary expenditures and the power of the President to impound, or refuse to spend, money voted by the Congress. The Ervin proposals passed the Senate overwhelmingly last week, and in one form or another they are sure to go through the House and come before the President.

### Major Concession

The proposals represent a genuine compromise. They fix spending during the coming fiscal year at \$268 billion—a figure \$700 million lower than called for in Mr. Nixon's budget. Acceptance of that ceiling is a major concession of nation status to commerce with the Soviet Union, and aid to

China. The symbol is hard to accept.

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Failure on any single one of these issues will weaken the structure for peace that Mr. Nixon is laboring to build. But without legislative authority, the Democratic leadership is likely to be forced to roll back or cut back on its budgetary and impoundment proposals.

The simple fact is these people cannot learn to do things for themselves," he said.

A younger Frenchman, a veteran of France's student conflicts, insisted that his nation was not doing enough to encourage self-sufficiency among the blocks.

"I suspect," he said, "that there are too many of us living better here than we could in France, enjoying the position of 'patron' and we want to hold on to it."

Still another young Frenchman, who works with the Togolese government, said: "We're giving the best of our lives and talents for these people, and the ingrates don't appreciate what France is doing for them."

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication.

Letters may request that their letters be signed only with initials, but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address.

## On a Lofty Pedestal?

## French Aides in Africa

By Thomas A. Johnson

DAKAR, Senegal.—A black African motorist, forced off the road here recently by a recklessly driving of a white, cursed his driver and told his passenger:

"The French, they can do anything they want to here. If I caught him and took him to the police, the police would let him go and hold me—perhaps beat me. The French are gods."

Similar complaints are often heard among Africans in the former French colonies of West Africa.

Some 250,000 French citizens—technical aides to African governments, teachers, businessmen and dependents—generally live in situations of privilege. While some Africans insist that the French presence is essential to industrial development, many others maintain that the relationships benefit the French far more than the Africans.

The issue of French influence is to get another public airing in a forthcoming Supreme Court case brought by a Senegalese journalist whose publication, now banned, had accused French co-operators at the University of Dakar of responsibility for the dismissal of a Senegalese linguistics expert.

The journalist, Abdou Rahmane Cisse, 35, made the accusation in the 10th and final edition of his twice-monthly newspaper, *La Lettre Pernue*, or *The Closed Letter*.

Mr. Cisse, in a 1972 issue of his paper, accused the French of having a "cultural stranglehold" on the University of Dakar. He wrote that French instructors were attempting to oust Pute Diagne, who was promoting the use of the Wolof language, which is spoken by most Senegalese.

The publication was banned by the Ministry of Information. Mr. Cisse appealed to the court.

The director of the Ministry of Information, Ibrahim Niang, said in a recent interview that Mr. Cisse "had been warned several times prior to the banning."

"As a developing nation we have to follow a defined program and if there is some trouble that would disturb the program, we would have to take action against it," he added.

Mr. Niang declined comment on the extent to which French advisers influence government decisions.

Niger, the Congo Republic, Mauritania, Cameroon, Madagascar and Dahomey have renegotiated or are renegotiating agreements involving more than \$300 million a year that France gives to black Africa, plus the roles of the technical assistants and of French business interests.

"We are running our own affairs," he said. "They are not making our decisions, nor are they holding jobs that Senegalese should hold."

While African officials generally deny that there is undue French influence in their affairs, travelers in the formerly French nations of Africa invariably find French aides exerting considerable influence.

Several weeks of demonstrations here, marked by the suspension of some 80 university students, the temporary closing of some schools and unsuccessful attempts to set fire to six schools, are taken in part from student dissatisfaction with the French role.

The unofficial Senegalese General Student Association distributed flyers in Dakar and other population centers urging students to "oppose cultural influence in national influence."

One highly placed French-speaking diplomat tells of how his nation wanted to send a Frenchwoman as its representative to an African conference on black affairs.

### Espionage Charges

Chad and the Congo Republic recently accused French citizens of espionage. The new leaders of Dahomey have accused a French businessman of unduly influencing the former Minister of Finance and of financing a purported attempt to overthrow the government.

The French residents themselves, in informal talks, exhibit a variety of attitudes about their roles.

A middle-aged veteran of foreign assignments in both India and Africa

## Bankers Seek Tax Talks in Luxembourg

### Want Clear Statement On Government Plans

LUXEMBOURG, April 9 (AP-DJ)—Luxembourg bankers, concerned about uncertainties that have arisen on the future of the Grand Duchy's tax and banking laws, are to meet with Prime Minister Pierre Werner tomorrow to seek a clear statement of the government's plans, banking sources said today.

Rumors started after Luxembourg appeared to commit itself to a revision of its tax laws, especially concerning income-tax reform for financial holding companies, in return for having an European Monetary Cooperation Fund headquarters on its soil. The fund is an embryo central bank for the Common Market. France and West Germany supported Luxembourg's bid for the headquarters on the condition that the Grand Duchy's tax policies on holding companies be reviewed. Mr. Werner, in a letter to the Paris and Bonn governments, said he was willing to examine this. But, as Luxembourg government sources stressed today, he did not make any commitment to act.

#### Outflows Reported

Still, there was uncertainty over what the government's plans were, here have been reports that some funds were flowing out to Switzerland and elsewhere, where banking secrecy seemed better assured.

Luxembourg bankers in interviews today said these reports were exaggerated. "There have been some sporadic movements," one banker said, "but nothing to be concerned about." Said another: "To my knowledge, there hasn't been any consequential movement of funds."

There was also concern over the future of Luxembourg's banking-currency laws, following a demand by the Bundesbank for information on the activities of subsidiaries of German banks operating in Luxembourg. These subsidiaries are used to borrow money abroad for the parents, thus bypassing Bundesbank controls.

Official sources disclosed that the extent of the agreement between Luxembourg and Bonn is to permit the parent banks to sport to the Bundesbank certain balance sheet figures supplied by the subsidiaries. There is no question of individual accounts being disclosed, the sources said.

#### No Unilateral Action

They said that, in general, there was no plan to loosen banking secrecy rules. Nor, they said, was it planned to take any unilateral action to tighten the tax system.

Luxembourg has agreed, as part of economic and monetary union plans, to harmonize its taxes with those of its partners by about 1976. In talks on the mid site, it merely expressed a willingness to do this perhaps a little earlier, though such willingness was never put into writing.

One banker said that if Luxembourg had to eliminate or reduce its tax benefits, so would the Netherlands Antilles (Curacao) and the British Channel Islands (Jersey). Luxembourg, government sources said, will only act in the context of a general EEC harmonization of tax laws.

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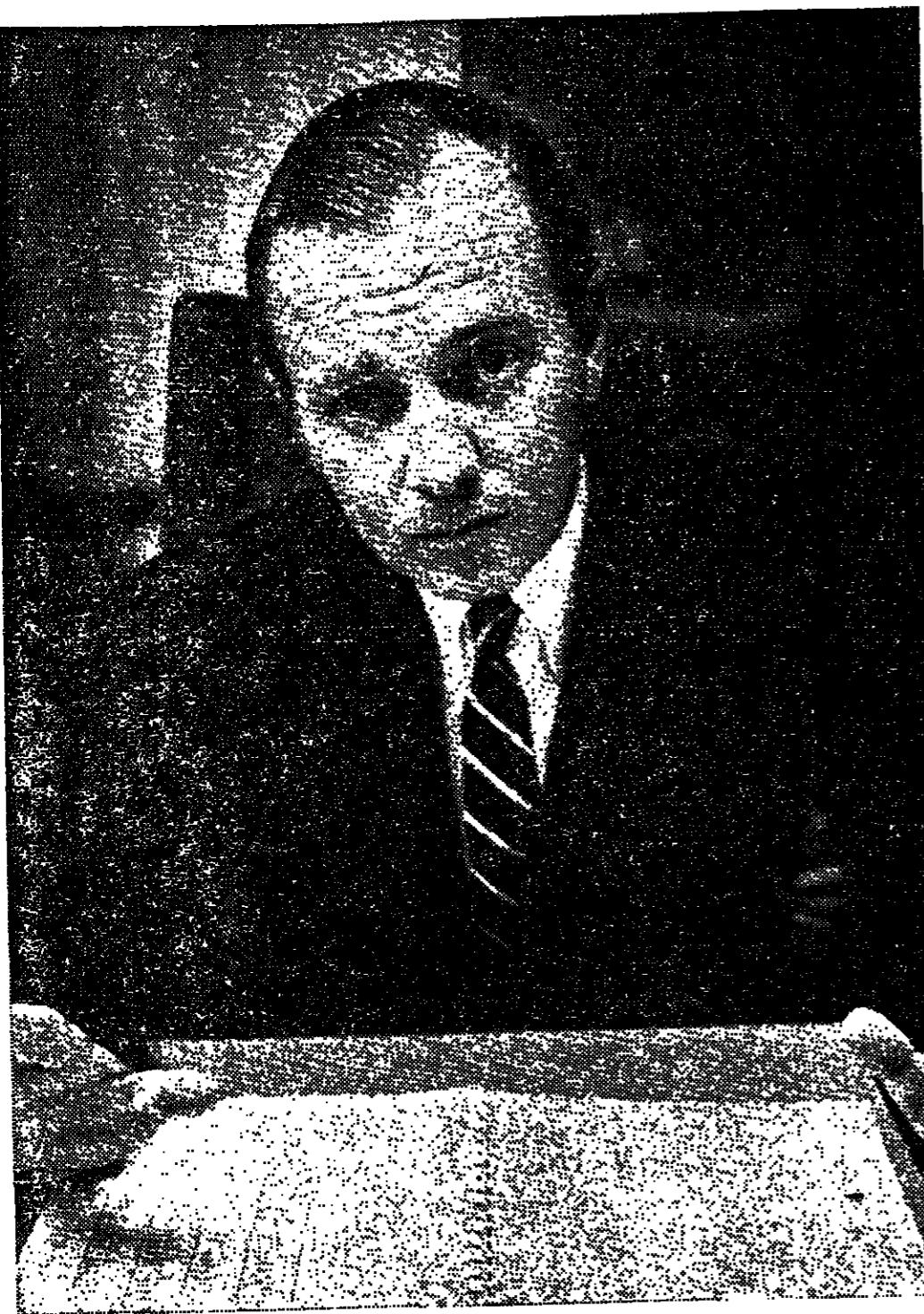
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## The Butler Did It

WASHINGTON.—Peter Falk, playing his famous television role of Columbo, walked into the East Room of the White House in his dirty raincoat and flashed his police card "Inspector Columbo," he said showing it to President Nixon. "Say, this sure is a nice house you got here. How much does a place like this cost?"

"I'm having a private party for my staff," the President said indignantly. "What do you want?" "Oh, I really apologize," Columbo said. "I didn't mean to come bugging in on a party. Say, is that a real oil painting of George Washington? It's a fantastic work of art—don't get me wrong, I don't know anything about painting."

"Will you state your business, inspector?"

"I'm just making some routine inquiries about the Watergate buging case. You see I'm on loan to the Senate investigating committee from the Los Angeles police department. It will only take a few minutes."

"We have nothing to hide here," the President said. "This is my assistant, H. R. Haldeman, my legal aide. John Dean 3d, my former assistant, Charles Colson, the former Secretary of Commerce. Maurice Stans, and the former Attorney General, John Mitchell, and his wife Martha."

"This is really a great honor," Columbo said. "I never thought I would get to meet so many important people. Wait till I tell my wife. She's really going to be bowled over."

"What exactly is it you want to know?" the President asked.

"Oh, yes," Columbo said, taking out his pad and pencil. "Now let me see."

Martha Mitchell said, "Inspector, I'd like to tell you a few things about the Watergate..."

"Martha, will you shut up?" John Mitchell interrupted.

"They're not going to hang this on my John," Martha said.

"Martha..."

"Can I offer you a drink, inspector?" the President asked.

"Just some orange juice. If you've got it, Mr. President. I



have had a stomach. You know in this job you never eat properly. Last night I had a tuna fish sandwich on a roll and..."

"Will you get on with it, inspector?" H. R. Haldeman said.

"I'm sorry... where was I?"

"Oh yes, now about the Watergate. This is just routine, you understand, but where were each of you the night of the break-in?"

"I was watching 'Patton,'" the President said.

"I was in Mexico City at a bank," Maurice Stans said.

"I was reading FBI files," John Dean 3d said.

"I was cutting the budget," H. R. Haldeman replied.

"I'll tell you where John was," Martha Mitchell said.

"Martha, clamp up," John Mitchell said.

"Well if I don't tell him, I'll tell the United Press," Martha said.

"You see," Columbo said, shutting his notebook. "I knew this would all be a waste of time. I told them no one in the White House knows anything about the Watergate. Say, that is some rug. Do you mind if I take a picture of it to show the folks in Los Angeles?"

Just then the butler came in with Columbo's glass of orange juice.

"Thank you very much," Columbo said to the butler. "I didn't get your name."

"Alfonse, sir."

"Where were you on the night of the break-in, Alfonse?"

"I was polishing the silver."

"You're lying, Alfonse. You were at the Watergate."

"See here, Columbo," the President said. "This coaster that the orange juice was served on says 'Property of the Watergate Bar and Grill.'"

"I'm not, Mr. President. This coaster that the orange juice was served on says 'Property of the Watergate Bar and Grill.'"

"The butler did it."

"Why didn't we think of that?" John Dean 3d said.

"See here, Columbo, you discovered the culprit," John Mitchell said. "Now we can all sleep tonight."

Martha Mitchell piped, "Wait a minute, Mr. Columbo, there's a lot more to this than you think."

"Dammit Martha!" yelled John Mitchell. "Will you keep your big trap shut?"

Miss Lyon, he said, was "an old virgin, and juiceless, whereas my passion was for the other kind."

## The Last Tirade Of Mark Twain

By Robert Joffe

BERKELEY, Calif. (UPI)—"There are three conspicuous characters in this true tale of mine, this queer and shabby and pitiful tale—to wit, a pair of degraded and sufficiently clumsy sharpers, and I the born ass, their easy victim."

Thus Mark Twain (Samuel L. Clemens) introduced the plot of his last major writing effort, a long and vituperative tirade in which he claims his secretary and his business manager conspired to swindle him.

Details of the 40,000-word manuscript, written in Twain's own hand, became public for the first time yesterday that the document has just been donated to its Mark Twain Papers Project.

Scholars say the document has little or no literary value but is extremely significant biographically. In it, Twain reveals that the last months of his life were filled with outrage at what he considered a betrayal of trust. He finished it about six months before his death in 1910 at the age of 74.

The document's provenance remains somewhat mysterious. Its existence first became known in June, 1970, when the New York Public Library revealed that it had purchased the manuscript for "in excess of \$25,000." As it turned out, however, the party which made that sale did not own the document and the transaction was rescinded.

The manuscript was then acquired by two New Jersey women, granddaughters of Twain's wife's brother. They gave it to the University of California, which recently appraised it at \$40,000.

In the manuscript, Twain charges that Miss Isabel Lyon, the secretary, and Ralph W. Ashcroft, the business manager, conspired to misuse his personal funds and to alienate the affections of his family. He claims Ashcroft and Miss Lyon married suddenly and fled to England on their honeymoon when their employer began to suspect them.

Twain expresses that Miss Lyon, who was then 45, married Ashcroft only after failing in attempts to seduce Twain himself into marriage.

He speaks of her "caressing touch—and she was always finding excuses to apply it—arch girlily pats on the back of my hand and playful little pats on my cheek with her fan—and these affectionate attentions always made me shiver uncomfortably—much as happens when a frog jumps down my bosom."

She was, he said, "an old virgin, and juiceless, whereas my passion was for the other kind." Twain also said: "I could not go to bed with Miss Lyon. I would rather have a wax work."

"The charges are in fact absurd," said Hamlin Hill, a Twain expert from the University of Chicago who is a visiting professor at Stanford University this year. The document "is a soap opera," he said.

Twain was aged, ill and essentially isolated when he wrote



The principals: Isabel Lyon, Mark Twain and Ralph W. Ashcroft at Twain's home in Connecticut.

United Press International

W. Ashcroft at Twain's home in Connecticut.

The man in the form of a letter to "an old and

sympathetic friend," the novelist William Dean Howells.

The university received several related documents along

with the manuscript, including a letter from Ashcroft rebutting

Twain's charges. Twain refused to accept the rebuttal, and

in the back of Ashcroft's envelope, he wrote: "Letter from a smiling hypocrite, who is also a skunk, and a professional liar. It is pitiful, but it has no mate in polecat literature. Don't let it get out."

Twain had engaged Ashcroft, a young Englishman, in 1907, when the American writer received an honorary degree from Oxford University. Miss Lyon had been his personal secretary and a member of his household at Redding, Conn., since 1902. Ashcroft later became a district manager for a Canadian advertising agency in Toronto, where he died in 1947 at the age of 72. Miss Lyon died in New York in 1958 at the age of 95.

Since 1948, the Berkeley campus has been the repository of, and principal center for research on, the large body of published and unpublished materials written by Twain. It has about 80 percent of the original documents. Mrs. Eugene Ladd-Macarri and Mrs. Bayard Schieffelin, donors of the Ashcroft-Lyon manuscript, also gave 70 of Twain's letters to the University of California last year.

University spokesman said that the manuscript will be published by the University of California Press as a part of an autobiographical record the author dictated between 1906 and 1909. Publication is at least three years away.

Aiken lives in the Methodist Building, right across the plaza

## PEOPLE: U.S. Ambassador Says Farewell With Music

The U.S. ambassador John Middendorf, 48, will say farewell to Holland with a symphony he has written in honor of Queen Juliana. Middendorf's resignation was accepted by President Nixon "with regret and special appreciation" last Friday.

His symphony in honor of the 25th anniversary (silver jubilee) of Queen Juliana as ruling sovereign will be performed for the first time on Dutch television on Sept. 4 by the symphony orchestra of the Netherlands Broadcasting Foundation.

County councilor candidate Jack Reynolds told an election meeting Sunday in Harrogate, England, that people should vote for him not because of his record but because of his talents. "The only reason I have been nominated is because I am a loudmouth, obstinate, crafty and want my own way."

After three tries schoolteacher Sharni Calub finally won her divorce, using a \$15,600 do-it-yourself divorce kit. "I owe it all to determination," said the 26-year-old third-grade teacher. "I'm so glad I kept trying. I saved \$300 in lawyer fees."

Mrs. Calub represented herself in dissolution of marriage proceedings under Florida's no-fault divorce law. The case came before retired Circuit Court Judge Oliver Maxwell, 81, in for sitting colleague James Bruton, who twice denied Mrs. Calub's petition on procedural grounds.

An industrial court in Birmingham, England, has ruled that a boss can't fire an employee because she talks too much. The court ordered Ivan Hadley, manager of a chemical warehouse, to pay £147 severance to Eunice Weaver, a switchboard operator he dismissed as a chatterbox.

"I must confess I'm a chatty person," Mrs. Weaver conceded. But she said Hadley fired her because he was a bachelor who didn't like women. Mrs. Weaver's husband, Desmond, said later, "We'll use the money to buy her a silencer."

Republican Sen. Strom Thurmond rode an elephant, symbol of his party, Saturday in a circus parade. Sen. Thurmond, of South Carolina, hoisted his six-month-old son, John, 2, to his shoulders, anchored his 2-year-old daughter Nancy Moore firmly in front of him astride the animal and led the procession at the Ringling Brothers Barnum & Bailey Circus at the Washington Coliseum.

## REAL ESTATE TO LET, SHARE, EXCHANGE

## REAL ESTATE TO LET

## PARIS AND SUBURBS

## REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

## PARIS AND SUBURBS

## REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

## ON GOLF ST. CLOUD

## REAL ESTATE TO LET, SHARE, EXCHANGE

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